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- These two institutions assumed control over all significant iron, steel and machine plants throughout the country, in addition to the following, which had been the largest prewar industrial enterprises in Hungary:

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The iron and steel works, as well as the coal mines, of Rimamurany and Salgotarjan /4807N-1948E/.

The former Hungarian State Iron, Steel and Machine Plants.

The former Manfred Weiss iron, steel and metal works.

The former Ganz shipyards, Ganz railroad car plants, and Ganz machine plants.

3. Further reorganization of Hungarian industry took place in 1947 in order to bring it gradually more into conformity with the requirements of Socialist planned economy. The prewar Ministry for Industry (Iparügyi Minisztérium) was reorganized into two Ministries, as the nationalization of industries progressed:
 - (a) The Heavy Industry Ministry (Nehezipari Minisztérium - NIM).
 - (b) The Light Industry Ministry (Köenyueipari Minisztérium).
4. On 1 Jan 48 the State Stock Company for Industrial Plants (IKART) was absorbed by the Heavy Industry Center (NIK). This arrangement proved to be uneconomical and NIK therefore was dissolved on 1 Jan 49, when it was decided to decentralize industry. Along with the idea of decentralization of industry, specialization in industry was emphasized at that time and a trend in this direction has been prevalent in Hungary ever since.
5. The dissolution of the Heavy Industry Center (NIK) gave rise to the following institutions:
 - (a) The Heavy Machine Industry Center (Nehezszeipari Központ - NGK), for centralization of large iron industry plants,
 - (b) The Iron (or Ferrous) Metallurgy Center (Vaskohászati Központ),
 - (c) The Machine Industry and Iron Metallurgy Divisions in the Heavy Industry Ministry (Nehezipari Minisztérium Gépipari és Vaskohászati Főosztály)
 - (d) The General Machine Industry Center (Általános Gépipari Központ - AGK), for centralization of small iron industry plants.
6. Further reorganization took place in the following forms:
 - (a) The Heavy Machine Industry Center (NGK) was discontinued in September 1949. Its staff was distributed partly among industrial plant administrations and was partly absorbed by the Machine Industry Division of the Heavy Industry Ministry (NIM).
 - (b) The Heavy Industry Ministry (NIM) was split on 1 Jan 50 into:

The Foundries and Machine Industries Ministry (Köho és Gépipari Minisztérium - KGM), in which the Machine Industry Division of the former Ministry continued to exist under the name Iron Metallurgy Division,

The Mining and Power Ministry (Bánya és Énergiatuegyi Minisztérium - BEM).

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- (c) The Iron Metallurgy Center (Vaskohaszzati Koezpont) was absorbed in August 1950 by the Foundries and Machine Industries Ministry, where it continued to exist as the Iron Metallurgy Division (Vaskohaszzati Foeosztaly).
 - (d) The General Machine Industry Center continued to exist as the Machine Industry Division in the Foundries and Machine Industries Ministry.
7. In February 1952 a new independent ministry was created from the Heavy Metal Industry Division of the Foundries and Machine Industries Ministry (KGM) to function under the cover name of the Medium Machine Industry Ministry (Koezepgepipari Miniszterium). Actually, this Ministry represents the industries producing war materials.
8. The industrial reorganization plan for 1952 provided for the following changes:
- (a) Splitting of the Foundries and Machine Industries Ministry (KGM) into:
 - The Foundry Ministry (Koho Miniszterium),
 - The Machine Industry Ministry (Gepipari Miniszterium).
 - (b) Splitting of the Mining and Power Ministry (BEM) into:
 - The Ministry of Mines (Banya Miniszterium),
 - The Ministry of Power (Energiavegyi Miniszterium).
 - (c) Splitting of the Ministry for Light Industry (Koenyueipari Miniszterium) into:
 - The Textile Industry Ministry (Textilipari Miniszterium),
 - The Leather Industry Ministry (Boeripari Miniszterium).

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